

MINIREVIEW

The Type III (Hrp) Secretion Pathway of Plant Pathogenic Bacteria: Trafficking Harpins, Avr Proteins, and Death

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INTRODUCTION

The ability of plant pathogenic bacteria to deliver death-triggering proteins to the interior of plant cells was revealed in a rapid succession of papers in 1996 that transformed our concepts of bacterial plant pathogenicity. The breakthrough came with the convergence of work on Hrp systems and Avr proteins, an understanding of which requires an introduction to the most prevalent bacterial pathogens of plants, the cardinal importance of the Hrp pathway, and the paradoxical phenotype associated with *avr* genes.

Plant pathogenic bacteria in the genera *Erwinia*, *Pseudomonas*, *Xanthomonas*, and *Ralstonia* cause diverse, and sometimes devastating, diseases in many different plants, but they all share three characteristics: they colonize the intercellular spaces of plants, they are capable of killing plant cells, and they possess *hrp* genes. Many of these pathogens are host specific. In host plants, they produce various symptoms after several days of multiplication, whereas in nonhost plants, they trigger the hypersensitive response (HR), a rapid, defense-associated, programmed death of plant cells at the site of invasion (21, 43). With inoculum levels typically encountered in natural environments, the HR produces individual dead plant cells that are scattered within successfully defended healthy tissue (71). However, experimental infiltration of high inoculum levels ($>10^6$ bacterial cells/ml) results in macroscopically observable death of the entire infiltrated tissue, usually within 24 h (42). Pioneer screens for random transposon mutants with impaired plant interactions yielded a prevalent class that was designated *Hrp*⁻, that is, deficient in both HR elicitation in nonhost plant species and pathogenicity (and parasitic growth) in host species (49, 56). This complete loss of pathogenic behavior results from mutation of any one of several *hrp* genes, which largely encode components of a type III protein secretion system (73). Because the capacity to elicit the HR is a convenient marker for the capacity to be pathogenic and these two abilities have a common genetic basis, the "simple" problem of HR elicitation is being studied as an entry to the larger problem of pathogenesis.

A key part of the HR puzzle is that HR elicitation and the resulting limitation in host range can occur if the pathogen possesses any one of many possible *avr* (avirulence) genes that interact with corresponding *R* (resistance) genes in the host plant. Such "gene-for-gene" interactions result in recognition of the bacterium and the triggering of plant defenses. For example, *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *glycinea* is one of over 40 *P. syringae* pathovars differing largely in host range among plant

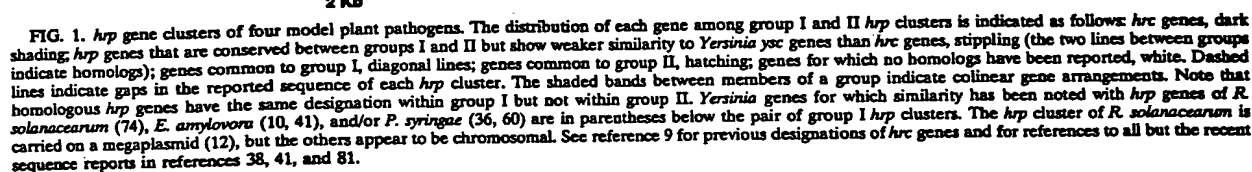
species and is subdivided into races on the basis of their interactions with genetically distinct cultivars of its host, soybean. Those race-cultivar interactions involving matching bacterial *avr* and plant *R* genes result in the HR and avirulence, i.e., failure of the bacterium to produce disease. The *R* genes encode components of a parasite surveillance system and are crossed into crops from wild relatives by plant breeders for disease control. *avr* genes are identified and cloned on the basis of the avirulence they confer on virulent races in appropriate test plants (39, 69). In most cases, it is not clear why plant pathogens carry *avr* genes that betray them to host defenses but new insights into this question are discussed below.

Both *hrp* and *avr* genes were originally defined on the basis of the phenotypes they confer on bacteria interacting with plants. Molecular studies have revealed a functional relationship between the products of these two classes of genes and an underlying similarity with a key virulence system of several animal pathogens. *Yersinia*, *Salmonella*, and *Shigella* spp. transfer virulence effector proteins directly into animal cells via the type III pathway (16, 17, 62, 67, 84). Similarly, plant pathogens use the Hrp type III pathway to transfer Avr effector proteins to the interior of plant cells. The genetic dissection of type III secretion systems is just beginning, and little is known of the mechanisms of protein translocation. In this review, we will describe (i) the recently completed inventory of genes directing type III secretion in plant pathogens and new insights into type III secretion mechanisms gained from research with Hrp systems, (ii) two classes of proteins (harpins and pilins) that are secreted by the Hrp type III pathway when plant pathogens are grown in media that mimic plant intercellular fluids, (iii) evidence that Avr proteins are delivered by the Hrp pathway directly to the interior of plant cells, and (iv) a resulting new paradigm for bacterial plant pathogenicity. The focus will be on quite recent work, and readers are referred to other reviews for a classic introduction to the HR phenomenon (43), earlier investigations of the Hrp system (11), *avr* genes (20, 46), and a wider perspective on bacterial virulence systems and plant responses (2).

Hrp PROTEIN SECRETION SYSTEM

hrp and *hrc* genes. *hrp* genes have been extensively characterized in four representative gram-negative plant pathogens: *P. syringae* pv. *syringae* (brown spot of bean), *Erwinia amylovora* (fire blight of apple and pear), *Ralstonia* (*Pseudomonas*) *solanacearum* (bacterial wilt of tomato), and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* (bacterial spot of pepper and tomato). Most of the known *hrp* genes in these strains are contained in chromosomal clusters of about 25 kb (Fig. 1). In at least some cases, the *hrp* clusters are sufficient to allow HR elicita-

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Initial sequencing of the *hrp* clusters from *R. solanacearum*, *X. campestris* pv. vesicatoria, and *P. syringae* pv. *syringae* revealed homologies with components of the virulence protein (Yop) secretion system of *Yersinia* spp. (22, 29, 34), thereby suggesting the existence of a conserved "type III" protein secretion pathway in gram-negative pathogens of both plants and animals (65, 73). The near completion of these sequences has revealed further homologies and has led to two major changes in the nomenclature of *hrp* genes (9). First, those *hrp* genes that are broadly conserved in pathogenic *Pseudomonas*, *Erwinia*, *Ralstonia*, *Xanthomonas*, *Yersinia*, *Salmonella*, and *Shigella* spp. were redesignated *hrc* (HR and conserved) and given the last-letter designations of their *Yersinia* *ysc* homologs. The designations for Hrc homologs in various bacteria outside of the plant pathogen group are presented in Table 1. When referred to broadly, the term "*hrp* genes" is intended to encompass the *hrc* subset (9). Second, the *hrp* gene concept was widened to include homologous genes in plant pathogens where mutations do not lead to typical Hrp phenotypes. For example, mutations in *hrp* homologs result in loss of the Wts (watersoaking) phenotype in *Erwinia stewartii* (Stewart's wilt of corn) and reduced infectivity at low inoculum levels in *Erwinia chrysanthemi* (bacterial soft rot) (6, 23). Thus, the *hrp* genes appear to be universal among plant pathogenic *Erwinia*, *Pseudomonas*, *Ralstonia*, and *Xanthomonas* spp. and they control a variety of bacterium-plant interaction phenotypes in addition to the HR.

E. amylovora are in group I, and those of *R. solanacearum* and *X. campestris* are in group II. In addition to the nine *hrc* genes, two *hrp* genes are conserved between the group I and II *hrp* clusters and show some similarities to *ycs* genes (Fig. 1) (10, 36, 41, 74). It is likely that more of the present *hrp* genes will be discerned as belonging to the *hrc* category with additional data on the structure, function, and conservation of their products in both plant and animal pathogens. Nevertheless, some of the *hrp* genes appear to be completely different between the two groups, the arrangements of genes within some operons are characteristic of each group, and the regulatory systems are distinct (Fig. 1). A key difference in regulation is that group I *hrp* operons are activated by HrpL, a member of the ECF (extracytoplasmic function) subfamily of sigma factors (50, 78, 85), whereas most group II *hrp* operons are activated by a

Plant pathogen protein ^a	<i>Yersinia</i> protein	<i>Salmonella</i> protein	<i>Shigella</i> protein	Flagellar protein(s)
HrcC	YscC	InvG	MxiD	
HrcJ	YscJ	PrgK	MxiJ	FlIF
HrcN	YscN	SpaL	Spa47	FlIL
HrcQ	YscQ	SpaO	Spa33	FlIN, -Y
HrcR	YscR	SpaP	Spa24	FlIP
HrcS	YscS	SpaQ	Spa9	FlIQ
HrcT	YscT	SpaR	Spa29	FlIR
HrcU	YscU	SpaS	Spa40	FlhB
HrcV	LcrD	InvA	MxiA	FlhA

* References for the sequences of *hrc* genes and all homologs are compiled in references 9, 25, and 74.

(79). Subsequent analysis of harpins from other bacteria has revealed that harpins differ substantially in their primary structure and their contribution to Hrp phenotypes, and their actual function is unknown (4, 7, 19, 31).

The harpin genes of *E. amylovora* (*hrpN*) (79), *E. chrysanthemi* (*hrpN_{Ech}*) (7), and *R. solanacearum* (*popA*) (4) are located adjacent to or near their respective *hrp* clusters, whereas the *P. syringae* *hrpZ* gene resides within a *hrp* operon (31). *E. chrysanthemi* *hrpN* mutants are reduced in infectivity at low inoculum levels and are unable to elicit the HR (7), but harpin gene mutations in *E. amylovora* CFBP1430 (a highly virulent strain) (5), *R. solanacearum* (4), and *P. syringae* (1) produce weak phenotypes or no phenotype. Thus, individual harpins do not appear to be necessary for elicitation of the HR by most bacteria. The potential role of harpins in determining host specificity is uncertain. PopA may be a host specificity factor because the isolated protein elicits the HR selectively in those plants in which *R. solanacearum* also elicits the HR, whereas the isolated harpins from *E. amylovora* and three *P. syringae* pathovars trigger the HR in various plants in a manner that shows no relationship to bacterial host range (30, 31, 60, 79). Harpin activity may involve interactions with plant cell walls. The HrpZ harpin binds to the walls of intact plant cells but not to protoplasts, and it also fails to trigger HR-associated responses in protoplasts (33). The elicitor activity of harpins is unlikely to be enzymatically based because various fragments retain activity (1, 4, 45).

The function of the *P. syringae* HrpZ harpin is particularly puzzling. Several observations suggest a simple, direct role for HrpZ in HR elicitation. HrpZ is the predominant protein secreted by the *P. syringae* Hrp system in culture (31, 88), the *hrpZ* gene is conserved in divergent *P. syringae* pathovars (60), and the isolated protein elicits an apparent programmed cell death in plants that is indistinguishable from the HR elicited by living bacteria (31). Furthermore, *hrpZ* deletion mutations in the cosmid pHIR11 functional cluster of *P. syringae* pv. *syringae* *hrp* genes strongly reduce the HR elicitation activity of *E. coli* cells carrying only pHIR11. The same mutation only slightly reduces the HR in *P. syringae* pv. *syringae*, but this can be explained by postulating the existence of a second harpin encoded elsewhere in the bacterial genome (1).

However, other observations show that the relationship of HrpZ to HR elicitation is more complex. Mutation of *hmrA* (32, 35), which is in a variable region flanking the conserved *hrp* cluster in pHIR11, abolishes HR activity in tobacco without diminishing HrpZ synthesis or secretion (1). Thus, isolated HrpZ is sufficient to elicit an HR in tobacco leaves but HrpZ produced by bacteria in plants is not. Instead, HrmA, with no apparent function in the Hrp secretion apparatus, is necessary for bacterial elicitation of the HR, and thus, HrmA appears to be the actual elicitor of the HR produced by bacteria carrying pHIR11. HrmA has several characteristics of an Avr protein (3). Avr proteins and the role of the Hrp system (and possibly harpins) in their delivery into plant cells will be discussed below.

HrpA pilin and other secreted proteins. *P. syringae* pv. tomato DC3000 secretes at least four proteins in addition to HrpZ into the medium in a Hrp-dependent manner (88). One of these is the 10-kDa product of *hrpA*, which forms a 6- to 8-nm-diameter "Hrp pilus" (61). A nonpolar *hrpA* mutant no longer elicits the HR in appropriate test plants, even when carrying an *avr* gene known to interact with an *R* gene in the plant. It thus appears that the Hrp pilus is essential for the delivery of Avr signals (discussed further below). Although it is not known whether the Hrp pilus functions primarily in bacterial attachment or as a conduit for the delivery of bacterial

proteins across the plant cell wall, it is interesting that *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* requires a pilus similar in size (3.8-nm diameter) to transfer T-DNA and the VirE2 protein into plant cells (24).

Hrp DELIVERY OF AVR PROTEINS INTO PLANT CELLS

avr genes and their products. In fundamental contrast to the *hrp* genes, *avr* genes are scattered in their distribution among strains of plant pathogenic bacteria (20, 46). More than 30 bacterial *avr* genes have been cloned from *P. syringae* and *X. campestris*, but until recently, characterization of the menagerie of encoded proteins has largely defined what these proteins do not do. Isolated Avr proteins do not elicit any responses when they infiltrate plant leaves. They do not appear to be secreted in culture and are hydrophilic proteins lacking N-terminal signal peptides or other recognizable secretion signals (properties consistent with potential secretion by the type III pathway). They do not have demonstrable enzymatic activity (with the exception of AvrD, which directs the synthesis of syringolide elicitors of an *R* gene-dependent HR [55]), and the majority of them do not contribute in an obvious way to parasitic fitness or virulence in the infection of cultivars lacking a matching *R* gene that would trigger the HR. However, there are several significant exceptions to the last point (20, 46) and there is growing evidence that Avr proteins have a primary function in virulence, even though the HR-triggering effects of Avr-*R* interactions are epistatic over these virulence functions. How Avr proteins might promote parasitism is mysterious, but support for such a primary role comes from observations that their action is dependent on the Hrp system and their site of action is within host cells. The next two sections address these points and provide evidence that the main function of the Hrp system is in the delivery of Avr-like proteins into plant cells.

Hrp dependency of Avr phenotypes. *avr* genes have no phenotype when expressed in *hrp* mutant pathogens or in nonpathogenic bacteria like *E. coli*, which lack the Hrp system (highly expressed *avrD* is the sole exception to the latter point [40]). For many *avr* genes, especially those in *P. syringae*, one simple explanation is that their expression is dependent on Hrp regulatory factors (46). However, expression of *avr* genes from vector promoters does not obviate the requirement for a functional Hrp system. The recent finding that the functional cluster of *P. syringae* pv. *syringae* *hrp* genes carried on cosmid pHIR11 is sufficient to deliver heterologous *avr* gene signals indicates the fundamental interdependency of Hrp and Avr functions in bacterial elicitation of the HR (28, 58). A key property of pHIR11 enabling this discovery is that the cosmid confers on nonpathogenic *E. coli* and *P. fluorescens* the ability to elicit the HR in tobacco and several other plants, but it is ineffective in doing so in soybean and *Arabidopsis*. The simplest explanation is that *hmrA*, which is carried on pHIR11 and has several properties of *avr* genes (3), interacts with an unknown *R* gene in tobacco but with no *R* genes in soybean and *Arabidopsis*. This suggested that expression of appropriate *avr* genes in *trans* would enable nonpathogens carrying pHIR11 to elicit an *R* gene-dependent HR in soybean, *Arabidopsis*, and other plants. Indeed, this was observed with *avrB* (from *P. syringae* pv. *glycinia*) and five other *P. syringae* *avr* genes (28, 58).

The ability of pHIR11 to deliver *avr* gene signals requires HrcC (absolutely) and HrpZ (variably) (28, 58). The inability of HrpZ to support AvrB signal delivery when supplied exogenously indicates that the harpin has a role only when produced along with AvrB and therefore may be an extracellular accessory in the delivery of Avr proteins, as YopD is in the

delivery of YopE (28, 62). Most importantly, these experiments reveal that a functional Hrp secretion system is required for the delivery of several *avr* gene signals. Furthermore, the use of promoters different in strength and of epitope-tagged AvrB revealed that the requirement for a functional Hrp secretion system cannot be obviated by high levels of AvrB in the bacterial cytoplasm or by infiltration of leaves with purified AvrB at a level 1,000-fold higher than that required by living Hrp⁺ bacteria to elicit the HR (28). Thus, AvrB does not appear to act in the bacterial cytoplasm or in leaf intercellular spaces. These observations strongly support the hypothesis, depicted in Fig. 2, that the type III protein secretion system in plant pathogens, as in animal pathogens, is capable of delivering bacterial proteins into host cells.

Demonstrations of Avr action in host cells. Bacterial transfer of Avr proteins into plant cells has not been observed directly. However, there is evidence that several of these proteins are biologically active when produced within plant cells, that the HR-triggering activity of one of them is dependent on physical interaction with its cognate plant *R* gene product, and that the activity of another is dependent on localization to the plant cell nucleus. AvrB action in plant cells was demonstrated with *Arabidopsis* plants carrying the cognate *RPM1* *R* gene (28). An *Arabidopsis rpm1* mutant was transformed with *avrB* and crossed with a wild-type line, thus producing seedling progeny carrying both *avrB* and *RPM1* which died soon after germinating. One symptomless *rpm1* mutant transgenic plant was obtained; this individual expressed relatively low levels of an *avrB* construct carrying the PR-1a plant protein signal peptide, with the likely consequence that the plant cytoplasm would be exposed only transiently or to low levels of AvrB. The properties of this survivor suggest that plants are sensitive to AvrB even in the absence of a functional matching *R* gene and that vanishingly low levels of the protein are sufficient to elicit the HR in the presence of a complete *R* gene. A biolistic, transient expression assay revealed that *avrB* lacking a signal peptide (and therefore localized to the plant cytoplasm) was lethal to *Arabidopsis* leaf cells carrying *RPM1* but not to those lacking the *R* gene (28). This approach was extended with *avrRpt2* (from *P. syringae* pv. tomato) (47). Similarly, an *A. tumefaciens* transient expression system was used to deliver *avrPto* (from *P. syringae* pv. tomato) and *avrBs3* (from *X. campestris* pv. vesicatoria) into plants, resulting in an *R* gene-dependent HR in all cases (66, 70, 72). Thus, whereas no bacterial Avr protein has been observed to have an effect when delivered exclusively to the surface of plant cells, all four of those tested elicit an *R* gene-dependent response when expressed inside them.

The simplest model for the molecular basis of gene-for-gene HR elicitation predicts physical interaction between the protein products of cognate *avr* and *R* genes. This has been observed with the bacterial AvrPto and plant Pto proteins; mutations in the molecular partners that diminish physical interaction in the yeast two-hybrid system also diminish biological function (66, 70). Because AvrPto action requires a functional Hrp system in either *P. syringae* pv. tomato (64) or nonpathogens carrying the pHIR11 *hrp* cluster (28, 58) and it involves physical interaction with a cytoplasmic target in the host, the Hrp-mediated transfer of AvrPto into plant cells seems certain.

While many bacterial Avr proteins appear to be targeted to the host plant cytoplasm, members of the AvrBs3 family in *Xanthomonas* spp. are targeted to the host nucleus. These proteins carry functional nuclear localization signals (NLS) in the C-terminal region (72, 86). When fusions of this C-terminal region and a *uidA* reporter are transiently expressed in onion epidermal cells by biolistic bombardment, β -glucuronidase ac-

tivity is localized to the nucleus (72, 86). Deletion of all three of the NLS sequences abolishes nuclear localization in the biolistics assay and HR elicitation by *X. campestris* pv. vesicatoria cells in pepper plants carrying the *Bs3* *R* gene, and both of these abilities can be restored by substitution of the simian virus 40 large-T antigen NLS (72). These results suggest that the *Bs3* product must also be localized to the nucleus, but because this *R* gene has not been cloned, this awaits confirmation.

Gaps in our knowledge of the Hrp pathway and the inventory of its protein traffic. Although the rings of evidence that the Hrp system transfers Avr proteins into plant cells are collectively strong, there are formal gaps in each. (i) In the system explored in the most detail, AvrPto-Pto, physical interaction between the bacterial and plant proteins has not been demonstrated *in vivo*, and a second host protein, Prf, is required for AvrPto-Pto-mediated HR elicitation. Furthermore, all of the other cloned plant *R* genes that interact with known bacterial *avr* genes resemble Prf (a nucleotide-binding site leucine-rich repeat protein) rather than Pto (a kinase) (68). (ii) *R* proteins appear to be present at vanishingly low levels, and none has been directly observed in the cytoplasm, although RPS2 localizes to the cytoplasm-equivalent fraction in a rabbit reticulocyte dog pancreatic microsome *in vitro* translation-translocation system (47). (iii) Similarly, Avr proteins appear to be effective at vanishingly low levels (28) and immunogold labeling and electron microscopy of infected plant tissues has revealed their presence only in bacterial cells (13, 87). (iv) Finally, no Avr protein has been directly shown to be translocated out of the bacterial cytoplasm in culture by the Hrp system. It is worth noting that the *A. tumefaciens* VirE2 protein has never been observed to be transferred into plant cells, although the indirect evidence for its action within plant cells seems irrefutable (89).

Many (if not most) of the genes encoding proteins that are transferred into plant cells by these bacterial pathogens probably await discovery. Systematic completion of the inventory is thwarted by two problems. First, the contribution of the genes to virulent interactions may be too subtle for detection in mutant screens, and cognate *R* genes that would reveal Avr phenotypes when the bacterial genes are heterologously expressed may be unknown or nonexistent. Second, no plant signals or regulatory mutants have been found that permit bacteria to secrete these proteins in culture, although harpins, pilins, and possibly other proteins that serve the type III secretion system are secreted in culture. A critical feature of the type III protein secretion system in *Yersinia* spp. is its capacity to withhold full secretion of virulence proteins until contact with the host cell (18). The fact that nonpathogens carrying the pHIR11 functional *hrp* cluster secrete HrpZ but not AvrB in culture (28) indicates that the genetic information for this expected regulatory step is carried within the *hrp* cluster and is therefore subject to discovery through systematic analysis of the *hrp* genes. Obtaining Avr protein secretion in culture is important because (i) it is likely to be associated with structures that normally are used to penetrate the plant cell wall (and possibly trigger host cell endocytosis) and therefore will yield clues to the transfer process and (ii) it will allow proteins targeted to the host to be systematically characterized through identification of novel proteins in the medium. The exploration of DNA sequences flanking *hrp* clusters also should be useful in this search because of the growing evidence that these regions are enriched in genes whose products probably travel the Hrp pathway (51, 53, 54).

A new designation for effector proteins that are delivered by the Hrp system to plant cells would be useful: Avr appears

to be inappropriate because some of the encoding genes may have no Avr phenotype and the primary function of Avr proteins is almost certainly in virulence, not avirulence. One proposal is to designate new members of this class Hop (Hrp-dependent outer protein) and to add a four-letter suffix identifying the bacterial species, pathovar, and gene, based on the current system for uniform nomenclature of avirulence genes (3, 75). For example, the gene encoding a newly found *P. syringae* pv. *syringae* protein in this class would be designated *hopPsyA*. Hop is analogous to the Yop (Yersinia outer protein) designation for proteins secreted by the prototypical *Yersinia* type III secretion system but is broadened here for consistency with the use of Hrp and Avr for plant pathogens in all genera.

A NEW PARADIGM AND FUTURE EXPLORATIONS

Pathogenesis based on the Hrp delivery of Avr-like (Hop) proteins into host cells (depicted in Fig. 2) provides a simple and unifying explanation for many characteristics of plant pathogenic *Erwinia*, *Pseudomonas*, *Xanthomonas*, and *Ralstonia* spp. (2). These include the one-to-one relationship between bacterial cells and HR-responding plant cells (expected with contact-dependent secretion), the gene-for-gene interactions of pathogen races and host cultivars (expected if *avr* and *R* gene products can directly interact within host cells), and the enormous diversity in host range and other pathogenic attributes among closely related strains (expected with a pool of horizontally transferable and interchangeable genes whose products can either promote or betray parasites in coevolving hosts). The latter point is particularly relevant to *P. syringae* and *X. campestris*, which are divided into more than 40 and 140 pathovars, respectively. And it is consistent with the location of many *avr* genes on plasmids and the ability of *avr* genes to function with heterologous Hrp systems (20). In this regard, one potential difference between the type III systems of animal and plant pathogens is noteworthy. In animal pathogen type III systems, the secretion of many effector proteins requires customized chaperones, which are often encoded by genes linked to effector genes (76). The ability of many isolated *avr* genes to function heterologously in other pathogens or in nonpathogens carrying the pHIR11 functional *hrp* cluster suggests that Avr protein delivery does not require specific chaperones or that a promiscuous chaperone gene exists within the *hrp* cluster.

This new model of plant pathogenicity invites several fundamental questions in plant pathology and pathogenic microbiology in addition to those discussed above regarding the Hrp system and the identification of its traffic. How do Hrp-delivered proteins alter host metabolism to promote bacterial growth in plant intercellular spaces? How is host specificity determined at the pathovar-host species level? That is, are *avr-R* gene interactions important here also, as suggested by the discovery of novel *avr* genes through expression in heterologous pathovars (44, 83), or do Avr-like proteins have important positive effects in bacterial adaptation to host species? Given the use of homologous secretion systems, how similar are the functions of the virulence proteins that plant and animal pathogens transfer into their hosts? Sequence similarities involving secreted *Yersinia* proteins have been noted only between YopN and YopJ and the *E. amylovora* HrpJ and *X. campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* AvrRxv proteins, respectively (10, 46). Since YopN appears to be an extracellular component of the secretion system and the effector activity of YopJ is unknown, this key question remains unanswered. Further comparisons should give us a broader perspective on the evolution of bacterial pathogenicity and may lead to unanticipated controls for diseases of both plants and animals.

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